

# LABOR CLARION

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## HOPE FOR WORKER IN COMMITTEE REPORT

Many of Labor's Ideals Given Strong Indorsement

Covering a multitude of subjects, from "happiness" to "technology," divorce, birth control, graft, bootlegging and international relations, a report by the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, consisting of two volumes of 1568 pages, has just been filed, after three years of study.

In a foreword to the publication, President Hoover says:

"It (the report) should serve to help all of us to see where social stresses are occurring and where major efforts should be undertaken to deal with them constructively."

He also points out that the survey is the latest of a series beginning in 1921 with the report on "waste in industry" compiled under his chairmanship.

Probably the most significant portion of the report in the summary given out by the Associated Press is that relating to the economic situation, in which there are warnings of "alternatives" of violent revolution and "repression of libertarian and democratic forms." There is also a finding in favor of "a change in the distribution of income," as well as the six-hour day and five-day week, a solvent unemployment fund and extension of old-age pensions. Among the committee's findings were these:

### Increased Purchasing Power

"A change in the distribution of income which puts more purchasing power in the hands of wage earners would enormously increase the market for many staples and go far toward providing places for all competent workers, but for the near future we see little prospect for a rapid increase of wage disbursements above the 1929 level."

"Indications are that even in our late period of unexampled prosperity there was much poverty in certain industries and localities, in rural sections as well as in cities, which was not a temporary or accidental thing."

### Includes Labor's Platform

"The six-hour day and five-day week are methods of distributing the loss of jobs in a less inequitable fashion."

"A solvent unemployment fund would do much to mitigate the distress which many now suffer before finding new openings."

"An extension of old-age pensions to care for victims of progress may bulk large in future discussions."

"People whose property is rendered valueless by new methods may in future demand compensation after some fashion. For example, investors in public utilities which have become unprofitable by reason of competition which they cannot meet and which the state will not prevent may demand that government buy their holdings."

### Public Control of Industries

"It is conceivable that without any surrender of our belief in the merits of private property, individual enterprises and self help, the American people will press toward a larger measure of pub-

lic control to promote the common welfare. One possibility is a further extension of the list of public utilities to include coal mining and perhaps other industries."

"Progressive taxes may be graded at still steeper rates. An upper limit may be put upon inheritances."

### A Paradoxical Claim

"Death rates are still much higher in the lower income groups than in others. Until a point is reached where the death rate does not vary according to income, it seems paradoxical to claim that wage earners are receiving a living wage."

"The alternative to constructive social initiative may conceivably be a prolongation of a policy of drift and some readjustment as time goes on. More definite alternatives, however, are urged by dictatorial systems in which the factors of force and violence may loom large. In such cases the basic decisions are frankly imposed by power groups, and violence may subordinate technical intelligence in social advance."

### An Ominous Alternative

"Unless there can be a more impressive integration of social skills and fusing of social purposes than is revealed by recent trends, there can

## Prevailing Wage Rate Set by Supervisors

The emergency measure establishing a five-day week and six-hour day for building trades craftsmen and setting the wage scale for all workers on municipal construction projects was adopted early Thursday morning last by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 13 to 1.

The ordinance, which goes into effect immediately, supplements the one already agreed upon for construction workers, and follows the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission.

The board decided not to adopt the thirty-hour week for shop workers and miscellaneous craftsmen, on the theory that it would work a hardship on employers, and a special ordinance on the subject will be drafted and passed at an early date. John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, told the board that a private agreement will be arrived at between the employers and their workmen where the six-hour day is not to apply. The debate extended into the early morning hours.

By the establishment of the prevailing wage the board has made possible the early expenditure of nearly three million dollars on public projects which have been held up pending the action of the Supervisors.

The ordinance established the following scale for shop workers on the basis of an eight-hour day:

Pattern makers, \$8.50; molders, \$6.60; blacksmiths, \$7.20; boilermakers, \$7.20; machinists, \$7.20; well drillers, \$8; diamond drillers, \$7; asphalt workers, \$6 and \$7.

be no assurance that these alternatives with their accompaniments of violent revolution, dark periods of serious repression of libertarian and democratic forms and the proscription and loss of many useful elements in the present productive system, can be averted."

"Many have been led to conclude reluctantly that the emergence of some recognized and avowed form of plutocratic dictatorship is not far away."

### A Broad Social Program

"An interpretation which seems to have a margin of advantage is that of the prospect of a continuance of the democratic regime with higher standards of achievement, with a more highly unified and stronger government, with sounder types of civic training, with a broad social program and a sharper edged purpose to diffuse more promptly and widely the gain of civilization, with control over social tensions of the time, with less lag between social change and governmental adaptation and with more pre-vision and contriving spirit."

Members of the group presenting the report are: Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics, Columbia University, chairman; Dr. William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology, University of Chicago, director of research; Dr. Charles E. Merriam, professor and chairman of the department of political science, University of Chicago; Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Harvard School of Public Health, and Shelby M. Harrison, general director of the Russell Sage Foundation. Edward Eyre Hunt is executive secretary.

## New York Judge Scores Union For Receivership Proceedings

Local 306, Moving Picture Machine Operators, New York, is in receivership, and the local is ordered not to hold an election. The receivership is to continue during the suit of Sam Kaplan for reinstatement as president.

Receivers are John W. Davis and Philip J. Dunn, lawyers, and Hugh Frayne, eastern representative of the American Federation of Labor. Kaplan was suspended by the international executive board. His suit for reinstatement will come up January 16.

Justice Cotillo, establishing the receivership, scored the members of the union for not preserving a unity of front, in agreement among themselves, in these times of stress.

In a telegram to the New York union President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said:

"The laws of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators provide means and methods by which local complaints and grievances may be dealt with and adjusted. These laws should be respected and should neither be suspended nor set aside, even by a court."



## Drastic Economy Is Urged by Governor

The fiftieth session of the California Legislature convened at Sacramento on Monday last, with economy and curtailment of expenditures the predominant questions.

As a starter, a resolution was adopted by the Senate by which between \$9000 and \$10,000 will be cut from the expenses of that house for the session, and expenditures were reduced in all directions. Instead of being paid for seven days, as formerly, attaches of the Senate will receive pay for six days only.

Reports of impending investigations of the state administration were freely circulated, and there may be sensational developments in connection with the disappearance of a surplus and the development of a deficit in the last biennium. Revolutionary financial legislation is looked for, and constitutional amendments transferring to the counties millions of dollars in charges now borne by the state are reported to have been prepared for presentation. This proposal is particularly aimed at education.

### Organization of the Houses

After the usual preliminary skirmishes, the two houses organized on Monday by electing their presiding officers unanimously in both instances. For speaker of the Assembly Walter J. Little of Los Angeles, a veteran legislator, was the choice. For speaker pro tem. F. C. Cloudsley of Stockton was chosen.

For president pro tem. of the Senate Arthur H. Breed of Alameda County was chosen without opposition, after the elimination of W. P. Rich of Marysville in an executive caucus which preceded the meeting of the upper house.

### Message of Governor Rolph

On Tuesday evening at 8:30 Governor Rolph appeared before a joint session of the Legislature to deliver his biennial message. It was broadcast on the radio.

The governor outlined a policy of economy and retrenchment, and made a defense of his financial policies during the last two years. His plans call for a special election in February to reduce or eliminate the fixed charges for support of public schools; reduction of tuberculosis subsidies; curtailment of old-age pensions; use of gasoline tax funds to pay highway bond interest and redemption; and the use of \$10,000,000 idle money in the perpetual school fund.

### Blames Deficit on Depression

Governor Rolph disclaimed responsibility for the disappearance of the \$31,000,000 general fund surplus in the treasury when he took office, and blamed it on the depression.

He declared in strong language against any addition to the state tax burden, but warned that new tax sources must be found unless the Legis-

lature rigidly slashes expenses and throws out certain fixed charges adopted by previous legislatures.

The \$9,500,000 deficit with which the state will end the biennium, Rolph said, was entirely caused by this "prostration." Had the expected business recovery occurred, he told the Legislature, and anticipated revenues materialized, the biennium would end with a surplus of \$14,000,000 instead of the deficit. Economies have saved \$4,000,000 in the last eighteen months, he asserted, reducing the deficit by that amount.

"If the administration budget be adopted by the Legislature, and if the necessary legislation for reduction in fixed charges be adopted, the budget will not only balance itself, but will wipe out the \$9,500,000 deficit," said the governor.

### Suggested Legislation

A brief summary of the principal legislation advocated by Governor Rolph is as follows:

Announcing that new taxes and higher taxes can be avoided only by drastic economies hitting almost every function of the state government, he urged that a special election be held in February to submit a program for drastic cuts in the fixed state charges for public school education.

A loan of \$10,000,000 from the perpetual school fund to the state general fund.

Use of \$4,300,000 a year in state gas tax funds to pay interest and redemption on state highway bonds.

Elimination of \$500,000 a biennium in state subsidies for tuberculosis susceptibles.

Increasing the age for old-age pensions from 70 years to 75 years.

Elimination of penalties for delinquent tax payments during the unemployment crisis.

Passage of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge legislation immediately.

Inauguration of constructive legislation for relief of unemployment and distress.

## Metropolitan Water District Explains Attitude on Wages

At the request of T. A. Reardon, state labor commissioner, the board of directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, at a meeting held in Los Angeles last week, authorized its general manager to assure Mr. Reardon that in adopting the wage scale pertaining to the San Jacinto tunnel, located principally in Riverside County, a \$7,000,000 project, for which a contract has just been awarded, the wage scale adopted for this work does not apply to Los Angeles County, but only to the locality in which the work is to be performed.

The request by Mr. Reardon for this action was prompted by numerous objections to the resolution adopting the wage scale, under the terms of which it was not clear whether or not the scale applied to counties other than those in which the work was being carried on, the scale in Los Angeles County being admittedly from \$1 to \$3 higher than the scale in Riverside County, and by adoption of the resolution it was made clear that the scale previously adopted does not apply to Los Angeles County, and that when work is to be done in Los Angeles County a new scale will have to be adopted.

Mr. Reardon sent his chief attorney, Arthur L. Johnson, to Los Angeles to investigate the entire matter in conjunction with his Los Angeles deputy, Thomas Barker, and Los Angeles attorneys, Charles F. Lowy and Leo L. Schaumer.

Employ union men and women by purchasing union-labeled goods.

## State Should Adopt Shorter Work-Week

That the state should adopt the five-day week and the six-hour day on all public works and should, wherever possible, put the five-day week into effect for all branches of the state service, is one of the recommendations made by the State Unemployment Commission in its report to the governor and the Legislature.

With regard to providing employment, the commission states that, since all industries are not affected to the same extent by labor-saving devices, uniform legal restrictions are not at the present time desirable. It expresses the opinion that, instead of such legislative uniformity, it would be better to make it a function of the State Department of Industrial Relations to promote and encourage the spreading of work in all industries which are confronted with a serious unemployment problem. This function, it is held, should not be confined to the present emergency, but should be exercised whenever conditions in any industry warrant.

The state, as an employer of labor, the commission points out, should join in the movement indorsed by private employers generally for spreading work. It should divide its own work among as many employees as is practicable and consistent with the budget. By adopting such a policy of work-spreading during the present emergency the state can give added impetus to this practice in private industry.

In order to put these proposals into effect the commission recommends the enactment of two measures. One of these would be an emergency law, effective until July 1, 1935, unless terminated sooner by the governor, which would establish a six-hour day and a five-day week on all state public works. It would also provide that in all branches of the state service the five-day week should, whenever practicable, be adopted.

The other measure would amend the law creating the Department of Industrial Relations to make it the duty of this department to recommend the hours to be worked in an industry, or to make other recommendations as to spreading employment. It is specified that the department, in making its recommendations, should consider the suggestions of employers and employees within the industry; also, that the department should keep a public record of employers who comply and of those who fail to comply with its recommendations.

### TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR WORKERS

The technical department of the Humboldt Evening High School, Twenty-second and Bartlett streets, through E. I. Titlow, instructor in electrical engineering, informs readers of the Labor Clarion that "there is a place in this school for every worker who, without cost, desires instruction that will help him in his daily occupation, or who wishes to readjust himself for other industrial employment among new and modern working conditions." The school provides trade extension courses for electrical workers, special courses in electrical drafting, wiring diagrams for light and power circuits, and interpretation of electrical construction rules and codes. "The courses," says Mr. Titlow, "provide training supplemental to the daily employment and develop greater efficiency in the workers."

### A MEAN INSINUATION

Bride—I made this pudding all by myself. Hubby—Splendid! But who helped you lift it out of the oven?—Montreal "Standard."

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## Must Increase Wages, Raise Buying Power

Labor continually giving more, getting less. Ownership and management continually giving less, getting more.

Eleven million now unemployed. How to get them back at work and reverse the return in money so that labor will get more, ownership and management less.

That is the problem, as stated by the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor in its final issue for 1932, just out.

Charts show labor's contribution through the seven years of prosperity rising steadily, its income falling away rapidly, the two lines growing consistently apart. With ownership and management the reverse is shown to have been the case.

As a matter of fact, it might be shown likewise that throughout the whole period from the civil war onward labor's proportion of return in wages grew steadily less as compared to its output, and United States government returns show that to be the case.

### Points Supreme Issue

The issue of the hour as stated by the Survey is: "How to put eleven million unemployed back to work and progressively to raise living standards until our people can buy the full product of industry. When we have solved this problem depression will be over and we shall have established a sound basis for future progress."

In its indictment of the past conduct of owners, financiers and industrial management, the Survey says:

"In the seven years of prosperity recently ended, we expanded producing capacity at an unprecedented rate. By 1929 our industries were equipped to produce 50 per cent more than they could sell, engineers estimate. Purchasing power had increased somewhat, so that by 1929 our factories were able actually to produce and sell 2 per cent more for each person in our population than in 1922. But even at the peak of prosperity industry was never able to operate at full capacity. Production was constantly limited and held back because purchasing power did not increase fast enough. Twenty million people who were eager to buy the product that farms and factories were anxious to sell were forced to live in poverty because their income was lacking. Huge surplus funds were held in reserve by industry and wealthy individuals. Although production increased faster than population, the production line could never rise above the purchasing power of the people.

### Waste of Capacity

"Since 1929 we have met the shortage of buying power by reducing production. Men were laid off, buying power reduced still further, and we are now in the grip of the worst depression in history. We have reduced our production for each person in the population by more than half (51 per cent)

and we are even producing 36 per cent less per person than in 1922.

"It is significant also that, before depression, labor's purchasing power in our manufacturing industries was not increasing proportionately with its increased contribution to society in physical output of goods. From 1922 to 1929, labor's contribution increased by more than 4 per cent per year, while its reward increased only 3 per cent per year (in buying power over goods). Ownership and management, on the other hand, increased their buying power more than their contribution. No nation can hope to make progress with its labor account continually in the red.

"Are we going to plan now for growth and expansion, to use our giant producing mechanism to its full capacity for creating wealth? Or are we going to waste it by running at one-third capacity and lengthen out depression for years?

"Economic growth depends upon a rising standard of living. Mass production industries depend on mass buying to operate on a profitable basis. It is possible even under the present circumstances to raise hourly wage rates while reducing weekly work hours. But unless this end is accomplished, we must look forward to a period of widespread unemployment and curtailed business.

### Old "Cure-All" Missing

"Every previous depression has been followed by expansion in some industry which furnished buying power and started business upward. Today we have no industry capable of providing this stimulus. Expansion must come from a deliberate effort to create mass purchasing power by raising wages and shortening hours."

## Huge Demonstration Planned

### By British Trade Unionists

The British Trades Union Congress general council has decided to organize a national demonstration of employed and unemployed workers to deal with the question of unemployment, says a London despatch.

The demonstration will open with a rally in London early in the new year, when the demands of the movement in relation to unemployment will be put forward.

Special attention will be given to the means test, the report of the Gregory commission on unemployment insurance and the government's economy campaign.

Every section of the organized trade union and labor movement will be represented in this demonstration, and it is confidently anticipated that the co-operative movement also will take part.

Plans for the demonstration will follow in broad outline those adopted for the organization of the trade union defense campaign.

The initial rally will be held in Hyde Park, and will be preceded by a procession of workers.

## Sales Tax Is Doomed During This Congress

There will be no sales tax in this session of Congress, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

President-elect Roosevelt has expressed himself as "horrified" at the published report that he had requested a sales tax, and that finishes it with enough Congressmen to put the sales tax idea out of business, for this session at any rate.

Organized labor has announced its intention to go the limit to defeat such a proposal.

Meanwhile Senator Pat Harrison has introduced a resolution calling for a survey of the whole economic field, to determine the trouble and offer a remedy. He says it is time to stop guessing and asks a scientific examination.

That the Harrison move has a background of politics is regarded as certain. It is probably more or less a smoke screen to offer a reason for not doing something, the Democratic leaders do not want to do, but for which there is an uncomfortable demand from certain interests.

Whether there will be anything like a real survey remains to be seen, but there probably will be something that will look like one. There is just a chance that it may turn out to be whiz-bang stuff before it is finished.

### PLAYING A CINCH

The village doctor was taking a friend for a trip in his car. "I say, look out!" cautioned the passenger. "You're doing over sixty miles an hour!" "Don't worry about that," chuckled the doctor, "I've got the village policeman in bed with rheumatism."—Manchester "Evening Chronicle."

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## Legislative Problems

The task of balancing the state budget which confronts the executive and legislative departments of California is one fraught with pitfalls for all concerned. No one will doubt that measures must be taken to prevent financial chaos and the undermining of the credit of the state, with the alternative of new and higher taxes.

But it does seem unfortunate that to the governor and his advisors the state's schools seem the most vulnerable point upon which to apply "drastic cuts." California is justly proud of her school system, the excellence of which has been one of the chief inducements to prospective residents from other states. It is probable that there has been extravagance in school financing, and this should be prevented; but before the knife is applied other and less important state institutions should be looked into with a view to possible and safe economies.

The use of the gasoline tax funds for purposes other than those for which they were intended is a questionable proceeding. Motor vehicles already pay an undue share of the state's taxation. Use of gasoline tax funds for purposes not intended may easily increase that burden to the danger point.

Perhaps the most deplorable of the governor's economy suggestions are those abolishing the subsidies to the counties for the care of "tuberculosis susceptibles" and increasing the age for eligibility for the old-age pension from 70 to 75 years. The grand work being done in behalf of those threatened by the "white plague" will be greatly handicapped should the subsidies be abolished. And in this machine era, when the age at which workers become superannuated is fast being reduced, it seems incredible that economy should be practiced on the aged and helpless. The eligibility age should be lowered instead of raised.

The humane instincts and common sense of the legislators must be relied upon to handle the economy and retrenchment problems in a manner that will not handicap state government nor bring reproach upon the people of the Golden State.

## Constructive Remedies Suggested

The report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, a summary of which was printed in the daily press last Monday, should furnish the groundwork for constructive thought and legislation on the part of the people of the United States which should go a long way toward putting an end to the present depression and insuring against the recurrence of industrial chaos. As

President Hoover says in his foreword to the report:

"It should help all of us to see where social stresses are occurring and where major efforts should be made to deal with them constructively."

There is in the report something more than a warning of impending disaster should remedies not be applied in the near future. Recognition of the fact that "even in our late period of unexampled prosperity there was much poverty . . . which was not a temporary or accidental thing" gives force to the finding that "more purchasing power in the hands of wage earners would enormously increase the market for many staples."

The American labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor will be encouraged and strengthened by the confirmation given by this group of modern thinkers to the program laid down by the Federation. Increased purchasing power for the workers, the six-hour day and five-day week, unemployment insurance, extension of old-age pensions, government control of public utilities, including coal mining, progressive income and inheritance taxes—all of these remedies for existing conditions which the committee suggests have been on the program of labor. It is a superb tribute to the American labor movement that the reasonableness of its demands should be recognized.

There is a message to organized labor in the report, also, which says: "The American standard of living for the very near future may decline because of the lower wages caused by unemployment, possible slowness of business recovery and the weakness of mass action by employees."

That "weakness of mass action" can be remedied by an intensive plan of organization, which should be the objective of the American Federation in the near future.

The slight but significant reference to the possibility of "some recognized and avowed form of plutocratic dictatorship" will not meet with much response. The country is as near to that form of government now as it ever will be.

The full text of the report will be awaited with great interest, as it appears to have been the result of careful and intelligent investigation and thoughtful preparation.

## "A Mandate Against Diversion"

In the conviction that the organized workers of California are vitally interested in the proposed diversion of the state gasoline tax funds from the purpose for which they were intended, the Labor Clarion reproduces herewith an editorial from "Motorland," the official journal of the California State Automobile Association:

"By a vote of 1,103,891 to 544,222, or more than two to one, the people of California have forcefully declared that they will not tolerate diversion of highway funds to any other purposes than those to which the funds are specifically pledged and dedicated. That vote was cast against State Proposition No. 4 at the recent election. Proposition No. 4 involved depriving the highways of only a comparatively small sum of money, too small to have been alone responsible for the emphatic defeat which the proposal received. The successful campaign which organized motorists conducted against the proposition dealt mainly with the dangers of setting a precedent for diversion of highway funds. The overwhelming "No" vote clearly expressed a determination that highway funds shall not be made a convenient grab bag for the bolstering of the state general fund.

"It might have been hoped that in the light of this definite expression of popular will there would be an end to such attempts to raid highway funds. But the lesson of the election is being ignored by the persistence of a proposal that the huge sum of \$8,500,000 each biennium be taken from the

gasoline tax revenues and placed in the state's general fund, a plan that is sought to be justified on the ground that the amount is the same as is required to be paid out of the general fund for interest and capital payments on old highway bonds.

"While the proposal is being made with a show of plausibility in the claim that the money thus diverted would be applied to highway purposes, any honest approach to the question quickly challenges the fairness of that argument.

"Those old highway bonds were voted by all the people for the development and economic welfare of the state, thus justifying the provision that the bonds were to be retired out of the state general fund. Subsequently the motorists of California willingly assented to gasoline taxes for further highway development, also benefiting the entire state.

"The gasoline taxes were levied with the distinct and specific pledge that they would be used for new additions and improvements to the highway system, over and above those provided for by the bond issues.

"In the face of that fact there is little justice in the claim that the proposed diversion of gasoline tax revenues would be for highway purposes. The motoring public would simply be singled out for a discriminatory share of general state expenses."

A sympathetic study of the state unemployment commission's report was urged by Governor Rolph in his message to the Legislature, along with enactment of as many of the commission's recommendations as the Legislature deems necessary. He urged "the necessity of constructive legislation to relieve the desperate, appalling distress of thousands of our citizens, who, through no fault of their own, are denied the opportunity to earn a living."

Organized labor opposes the sales tax because it regards it as a method of placing the burden upon the backs of the workers, who must consume up to the limit of their earning power, while absolving the rich from a like tax on a like proportion of their income.

"How can men and women who are unable to buy the bare necessities of life be expected to pay a sales tax on the limited merchandise which they can purchase?" asks William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

## KEEP WILL J. FRENCH

(San Francisco "News")

Governor Rolph's reported intention to end the services of Will J. French as chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission and director of the Department of Industrial Relations should bring protests from one end of the state to the other.

Through five state administrations Mr. French has given honest and intelligent service in administering the laws by which California protects the lives, health and well-being of its workers.

A gentle, sincere, devoted man, Mr. French has put his heart into his work and kept it there in spite of the tendency of long office-holding to make a man ossified and indifferent. He is the type of public servant that should never be replaced for political reasons and that any governor should be glad to retain.

For many years a San Francisco labor union official, Mr. French since assuming public office has kept labor's confidence while winning also that of fair-minded employers. He has kept the accident prevention and insurance work of the state on a high plane. Now more than ever we need a man in charge of this work who has exactly Mr. French's qualifications.



## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

"Scrappy New Year," is the greeting of one editor to his readers, if any. Perhaps it is as good as another. There will be scrapping, in plenty. The old juices will ferment during the coming twelve-month, for sure. Things are going to happen—and in large doses.

Perhaps in some measure progress will be helped by an abandonment of prejudice against change. So much change already has taken place that thousands are hoping for more, instead of less. In very truth, a large part of the old order is dead—a lot more of it is gasping for air, its feet in the air. The revolutionists will get more of the merry razzberry, but the sound heads who know where to modify and where to change will come in for new recognition. Their work will, let it be hoped, win new praise.

\* \* \*

Spectacular prophets may stir up excitement for a while, but after all, economic conditions are not made by prophets, and very few prophets in the realm of economics have ever been right. It has been a field in which the risk has been high.

We enter 1933 in a world little like that of early 1929. Today the government is holding up what remains of the old order. There are the R. F. C., the Home Loan Banks and the Federal Farm Board, in but a partial catalogue. On the other hand, the barter movement has built its own system within a system.

These things will be changed. But their modifying effects will not pass in a hurry. All manner of great influences are at work today modifying, or changing, capitalism, which is not a good name for our system, if it is a system. But the point is, whatever the system has been or is, change is the order of the day.

It seems as if the day of unlimited profit is done for—and that was the cornerstone of the old order, and it played the game to death.

\* \* \*

Anyway, the new year will be scrappy; for some happy, for some dismal with wailing and caterwauling.

In politics a new hand comes to the helm and a lot of new appetites come to the trough. The change through this event will not be so much because there is a bigger mobilization of brains as because there will be brains with a different trend of thought.

Better or worse? For that, wait awhile. But change is certain. Since all life is change and nothing else, let there be change. It is life!

Among many things, the Insull crash symbolizes a certain passing away of a certain phase of life. Let it go. Let all rotten things go. If some sound things go too, we can make others. The only civilization that can ever be lost is one that ceases to care, that loses ambition, that destroys its records.

Despair, as 1933 arrives? Not much! High hope is the order of the day. This nation is going forward. And so, whatever else may perish, let there be life in the old wish, "A Happy New Year!"

\* \* \*

From New York comes news of establishment of a national exchange for the barter movement which is growing like a weed. From Atlantic City comes word of extended discussion of Technocracy, which has stirred the imagination and aroused the hopes of great numbers, perhaps without warrant. From the South comes word of the phenomenal development of the Newllano co-operative colony, with its thousands of acres of land, its mills and various enterprises, including a spot in the famous "sugar bowl."

These are signs of the determination of the

people to help themselves, perhaps one of the best signs of honest health and vigor in the whole situation. Surely there is more of health in these signs than there is in the business of sitting on the Capitol steps crying that Uncle Sam please do something.

All of these self-helping efforts may have their flaws, and none of them may be permanent, or ample for nation-wide revival, but they do serve to show that there are avenues of effort that do not lead to more paternalism.

\* \* \*

Lately there have been shocking stories about the numbers of young men who have taken to the road in search of work or adventure. Often these young men start in search of work and then go on simply because there is nothing else to do. Frequently all desire to work is lost.

But we find that by the time they have crossed the ocean these stories have become so changed that the British public is informed in a magazine article that in America 200,000 children are running "wild."

\* \* \*

British labor has just made known its current membership reports, based on the returns of the chief registrar of friendly societies. The aggregate membership of all unions at the end of 1931 was 4,610,768, as compared to 4,824,445 in 1930. It is explained that this drop is largely accounted for by a fall of 10 per cent in the railway group, where there have been large reductions in staff, and a fall of 7 per cent in mining and quarrying; of some 16 per cent in iron, steel, tin plate, etc., and of nearly 15 per cent in the wool, worsted and shoddy group.

These reductions will be well understood by all trade unionists. They had to happen in the face of unemployment and the wonder is that strength has been so well maintained.

## NO DEPRESSION HERE

The twenty-four largest banks of New York are paying dividends this year averaging 16 per cent, according to the "Wall Street Journal."

Three big banks, the Bankers' Trust, the First National and the United States Trust, are paying the same dividends this year that they paid in 1929.

Four other big banks—Guaranty Trust, Fulton Trust, Irving Trust, and New York Trust—distributed more money in dividends in 1932 than in 1929. The Guaranty has paid \$18,000,000 on a capital stock of \$90,000,000, a fairly comforting dividend of 20 per cent.

But the Bankers' Trust has paid 30 per cent in this third year of the depression; the Central Hanover has paid 35 per cent; the Fifth Avenue Bank 44 per cent; the United States Trust has paid 70 per cent, and the First National has again paid \$10,000,000 dividends on a capital stock of \$10,000,000—just an even 100 per cent.

The Chase National paid only \$16,650,000 on a capital stock of \$148,000,000, a mere pittance of something over 11 per cent. The capitalization of the Chase is notably large.

## THE CALLICOTTE "CONFESSION"

Replying to Captain Charles Goff's report discrediting the confession of Paul M. Callicotte, that he unwittingly planted the bomb for which Mooney and Billings were convicted, the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee refuses "to accept his investigation as 'impartial' or his conclusions as authentic and worthy of credence." "Had Callicotte invented this story, as charged by Goff," stated the committee, "he certainly would have included the easily ascertainable missing details upon which Captain Goff dwells."

## One Hundred and Thirtieth Half Yearly Report

# THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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## Assets—

DECEMBER 31st, 1932

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$64,171,686.00), standing on books at.....	\$61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$2,135,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$500,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$800,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and in Banks and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks	21,507,228.09
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$157,464,626.93</b>

## Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$157,464,626.93</b>

GEO. TOURNY, President

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1932.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:

The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
<b>Net Profits</b> .....	<b>\$6,657,845.06</b>

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected.

**Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.**

**Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1933, will earn interest from January 1st, 1933.**



## Women's Work Survey Of Most Crucial Year

Wage-cuts, wholesale lay-offs, endless days of job hunting—these are symptoms of a sick economic system. In such a crisis the economic and social organizations of our country must assume the doctor's heavy responsibilities of diagnosis and remedial practice.

One of these agencies, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, whose duty it is to safeguard the employment conditions of women workers, has made a survey of some 7800 women and girls working in about 100 sewing establishments in Connecticut, which gives a picture of women's employment during an industrial crisis. Undertime, unusual for the season of the year studied, was felt to be due in large part to the depression. More than one-fifth of the women for whom records of time worked were available had worked less than forty hours during the week, many of them much less than forty hours. On the other hand, nearly 700 women had worked at least fifty-two hours, many of them sixty or sixty-five hours, and in a few cases on seven days. Contract shops in the dress industry were largely responsible for the long hours.

### A Pernicious Practice

One of the most important phases of the study is concerned with the practice of clothing manufacturers in other states, especially New York, of shipping into Connecticut truck loads of cut-out garments, to be made up at less wages, at longer hours, and by a labor force one-third of whom are under 20 years of age.

Also of special interest in connection with the disturbed conditions of employment is the cigar and cigarette study, which shows women's changed economic status due to the migration and mechanization of these industries. The data secured in this survey include pay-roll figures for more than 28,000 women, and home interviews with 1400 women who had lost their jobs by closing or removal of factories.

The field work of a survey of fluctuation of employment of women in about 130 South Carolina cotton mills in 1931 has been completed. In eighty-four mills the numbers employed month by month for one year were secured; in 118 pay-rolls were copied. This is but one of a number of studies recently undertaken by the Women's Bureau which, as time passes, will increase in significance as records of the effects of subnormal employment on women workers.

### Dependents of Working Women

Another study dealing directly with the effects on women workers of economic upheaval is a study of unemployment fluctuation and the economic

status of 560 unemployed women seeking work through various employment agencies in Detroit in the early months of 1930.

The share of responsibility for dependents met by business and professional women is apparent from data secured by the bureau from its analysis of 20,000 questionnaires made out by members of organizations in the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Of 14,000 women replying to inquiries on this subject, nearly two-thirds stated that they had partial or total dependents. The women with total dependents, no one sharing the responsibility, were 24 per cent of the 14,000 reporting, and 38 per cent of the 9100 with dependents.

### Woman and the Machine

To ascertain to what extent clerical workers are being displaced by the installation of machines was one purpose of a study completed during the year of women engaged in office work. It was found that while the increasing use of machines seemed not to cause the discharge of employees, but rather to result in their transfer to other work, repeated references to the saving of labor were made by officials. It may be assumed that employment opportunities have decreased.

The extent of lead poisoning among women workers following the use of lead enamel in the manufacture of stoves is the subject of an important bureau study, which includes the investigation of the enameling departments of about fifty plants and nearly 700 home interviews with women who were or had been employed in these plants. The findings were that 38 per cent of the women engaged in spraying the stove parts with enamel had definite symptoms of lead poisoning. The fact that over two-fifths of all the women were married is a serious feature of the report, due to the well-established effects of lead poisoning on women's child-bearing functions and the potential health of their children.

### One-Fifth of Women Workers Unemployed

Just what has been happening to woman employment in the past few years has been closely examined as an important activity of the Women's Bureau. Certain data, notably the unemployment census of 1930 and state employment findings for Ohio, New York, and Illinois, give general indications as to unemployment and employment fluctuation especially in certain occupations, and from these the bureau is presenting significant findings. The unemployment count of nineteen selected cities made by the census in January of 1931 showed that about one-fifth of all the women in these cities were out of work. In eight of the cities more than that proportion were without jobs. These figures correspond to those found in certain local studies of the subject.

Other significant studies deal with industrial injuries to women; their occupational progress as indicated by the 1930 census figures; an analysis of current labor laws for women, and the chronology of such legislation; a state-wide survey of hours, wages and working conditions of women in Texas in the spring of 1932, and a similar study of women in North Dakota in the fall of 1931; and four of a series of handbooks on working conditions for women.

## A NEED OF THE HOUR

By WILLIAM A. NICKSON

Events of the year now past, in relation to the advancement of the worker, clearly indicate the need of further publicity. The time is ripe for a national daily paper to be established and supported by the workers as a whole. Labor is advancing in intelligence and this expansion must be used to make this world a better place in which to live.

This is a large undertaking and must meet the usual objections of high cost and lack of means to collate the dispatches from various parts of the United States and the rest of the world. Let us look at this mountain and see if it will not in a short time become a mole hill.

The great majority of the citizens of this land may be classed as producers, no matter whether they are manual workers, business men, teachers or white collar workers. This premise being accepted, would it not inhere to the benefit of the majority if they subscribed to a newspaper which gave the news of the day unbiased by monetary or political restrictions? Such a newspaper in point of fact must be non-partisan. Its editorials must point the way to the bettering of business and social conditions. The grafter and illegal business promoter will have a rocky road if they are given the publicity they merit.

Now, how shall a complete news service be obtained? Already we have an international labor news service. This can be enlarged by appointing reliable correspondents in different towns all over the country to send dispatches to headquarters for publication. This entails a responsibility for the subscribers, who must "do their bit" by giving reliable items of news to the correspondents.

At the present time news is garbled to suit the whims of the publishers and their backers, and the dear public are refusing to believe all they read in the papers. That idea will be changed when the readers co-operate with their publisher and require reliable news and comment.

Can this milestone be attained? A survey of many labor papers during the past year gives assurance of success to such a newspaper. Why should not the workers add to their culture by calling upon the ability of these labor editors to help the movement for a reliable press?

The five-day week is in the offing. Soon it will become universal. Machinery will become the servant of man, and if mankind uses the extra day of leisure for self-improvement and education we will view the dawn of a better day. Why should not the workers evolve from their own ranks editors of newspapers, magazines and writers of books worth while? Visit the various labor colleges of the land and hear the remarks of the teachers and students. When this milestone will have been reached the "forgotten man" will be very much "unforgotten."

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCY CLOSED

State Labor Commissioner T. A. Reardon has suspended the Hotel Reporter Agency, 1161 Market street, San Francisco, for the remainder of the license year. An investigation of the Hotel Reporter Agency disclosed flagrant violations of the private employment agency act. At the beginning of the next license year, on April 1, 1933, the agency may apply for a new license, but in view of the record of this employment agency, it is doubtful whether a new license will be issued.

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## Technocracy Fails to Enlighten Scientists

Technocracy shot its arrow into the blue at Atlantic City, N. J., and disclosed a mosaic weapon carved out of a combination of theories, philosophies and semi-sciences, according to an I. L. N. S. dispatch.

Before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia, one of the high priests among Technocrats, delivered a lengthy address explaining the tenets of Technocracy, but giving scant insight into its proposals for economic salvation. Professor Rautenstrauch is head of Columbia's department of industrial engineering and he directs the digging up of material out of which the Technocratic engineers are making some 3000 charts which will depict the whole story, in time.

The burden of the professor's address was that unless men study the industrial revolution they will miss the whole trend of economic development. He held that the power revolution began two hundred years ago after "6000 static years" and developed the steps by which the power revolution has developed.

### Miracle of Power

The average man, he said, unaided by power, can perform at the rate of about one-tenth horsepower, but today man works with from 75 to 100 times that much productive power. He discussed the failures of the price system, as Technocrats call it, but left to the imagination what is to be done about it.

Explaining what he called "dynamic change," Professor Rautenstrauch exhibited charts showing the rise in production speed. He pointed out that it took 1300 man-hours to build the average automobile in 1904, while "today only ninety are required." He spoke of the need of a new type of industrial planning which he did not describe. He did not deal with the future source of authority or social organization. He did deal with the curve of a plant growth and attempted to show a similar curve, with a similar tendency to flatten out in the realm of business enterprises. There was much about "scientifically designed control equipment," but mostly in generalities.

### Seeks New Controls

If any approach to the actual thought is possible within the text of the lecture it is perhaps in these lines:

"The whole basis of control of the business machine should be examined with respect to the adequacy of design of its equipments. The modern power station is a possibility because the many pieces of apparatus to be operated in combination to generate current at varying loads are integrated and controlled by properly designed control devices. The social mechanism presents the same picture to the technologist." He proceeded to enumerate what these controls should be, in human terms: "... one, the purpose of the enterprise; two, the program by which it hopes to realize its purpose; three, the personnel to whom

the supervision of specific duties and functions is assigned; four, the property of material means available to the group for its sustenance and growth.

### Purpose Most Important

"The progress of civilization for any continental area will be determined by the extent to which the above four cardinal points of organized procedure are correctly handled. Purpose should represent the common denominator of the group and should be on a high plane."

Many professorial guns were unlimbered at the Technocratic picture during the open forum session, but nowhere in the discussion, pro- or anti-Technocratic, did diagnosis and prescription approach the science and statesmanship displayed by organized labor in its recent Cincinnati convention, nor did the fervor for freedom and democratic control manifested by labor appear to bother the professorial clinic.

### SOAP MAKERS' FIVE-DAY WEEK

Officials of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company of New York announce that the concern is employing a force about 7 per cent larger than that of a year ago, substantially all of the increase being due to the adoption of the five-day week last June. During the last three years and up to June last year, when the five-day week program was adopted, the company said, its total of workers remained almost stationary.

### Pioneer Banking Institution

#### Issues Interesting Statement

The Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco has issued its statement of condition as of December 31, 1932, showing resources of \$209,315,421, which is an increase over the last published statement.

The Anglo California National Bank is a consolidation of two pioneer local banks, the Anglo and London Paris National Bank and the Anglo-California Trust Company, whose predecessors date back to 1871. Thus the Anglo is entering its sixty-second year of activity in the commercial and industrial development of San Francisco and California.

The statement as of December 31 shows more than \$86,005,797 in cash, United States Government securities and state, county, municipal and other bonds.

The capital, surplus and undivided profits of the Anglo California National Bank totaled \$16,193,639 as of December 31.

Of particular interest to savings depositors at this time is the announcement to the effect that the Anglo California National Bank will continue to pay interest on savings deposits at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum.

Employ union labor by calling for the label.

## TYRANNICAL LAW VOID

A federal court of three judges sitting in Detroit has signed a permanent decree against the enforcement of the Michigan alien registration law, which had been declared unconstitutional.

The law, which was enacted by the 1931 legislature, provided that all aliens in Michigan be required to register with the state authorities and present proof of legal entry into the United States. The commissioner of public safety, under the act, was given authority to require photographs and fingerprints of the registrants.

Aliens entering the country illegally were denied the privilege of establishing or maintaining residences in the state, and those who came under the classification, "undesirable aliens," were denied the right to sojourn in the state. Penalties were provided for corporations who hired unregistered aliens or who had business dealings with "undesirable" aliens.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed to the great beyond since last report: Frederick C. G. Meyer, Water Workers' Union No. 401; Emil J. Peterson, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24; Louis Henry Bertram, Plumbers' Union No. 442; James P. Coughlin, Laundry Workers' Union No. 26; Francis Patrick Rohatch, San Francisco Letter Carriers' Association; Carl (Tobey) Thorson, Typographical Union No. 21.

### WAITRESSES' NEW HEADQUARTERS

Waitresses' Union No. 48 has just entered into a lease of new quarters located at No. 966 Market street. The business office is room 14.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

After an illness from a heart ailment extending over a period of more than a year, Mrs. Josephine Michelson, wife of Secretary Leo Michelson, passed away early Saturday morning, December 31. Mrs. Michelson was a member of a pioneer San Francisco family, the daughter of Mary and the late Philip O'Connor, and was a native of this city. Besides the mother, Mrs. Mary O'Connor, and Secretary Michelson, deceased is survived in her immediate family by one son, Philip Paul, and one daughter, Ruth Adelaide Michelson; two brothers, Edward and William O'Connor; and seven sisters, Theresa Muller, Marie O'Connor, Margaret Belló, Harriet Obernesser, Anastasia Carlyle, Catherine Coleman and Agatha Richards, the latter three of whom are members of No. 21. Funeral services were held Tuesday, January 3, from the family home, 1365 Fourth avenue, thence to St. Anne's Church, where a requiem high mass was celebrated. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Carl Thorson, 36 years of age, and a native of San Francisco, passed away Saturday, December 31, the cause of death being general peritonitis. Mr. Thorson was interested in the Trade Publishing Company until that firm went out of existence, and later had an office with the Dulfer Printing Company, being engaged in the publishing business. He is survived by the widow, Ida Thorson; his mother and father, two sisters and one brother. Funeral services were held Tuesday, January 3, the union rites being read by Rev. W. E. Dugan, with several members of the union acting as pallbearers. Interment was in Olivet Memorial Park.

The sympathy of the union is extended to the families of Mrs. Michelson and Mr. Thorson.

According to the Los Angeles "Citizen," Ray Wilson, well known throughout the southern part of the state, passed away Christmas Day in San Diego as a result of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Wilson was president of San Bernardino Union at the time the printers were locked out by the San Bernardino "Sun," and was in charge of activities there for some months following.

It is reported in news dispatches that New York Union has voted to accept the job scale which had recently been agreed upon between committees representing the union and job employers. The agreement calls for a forty-hour five-day week both day and night, the wages being \$50 for day work and \$56 for nights.

We desire to make a correction in a statement appearing in this column last week. The agreement with state officials governing wages in the State Printing Office should read \$52.50 for night work for forty hours and \$49 for day work for forty-four hours, but the forty-hour week will be observed both day and night.

After eleven years of operations, Fiction House, Inc., of New York, publishing twelve magazines in what is known as the "pulp paper" field, has discontinued business, throwing printers, editors writers and others into the army of unemployed. Fiction House published such magazines as "Aces," "Detective Book" and "Frontier Stories."

Word from Des Moines is to the effect that the Meredith Publications officials, who locked out their union printers on September 1 of last year, extended invitations to thirteen of their former union employees to celebrate at a Christmas party with the imported non-unionists from

Detroit and other points east who took the places of the thirteen. While we do not know what the exact answer of the unionists was to this insult to the intelligence of printers, knowing many of the boys personally who were kicked out, we can assure the readers that it must have been plenty hot.—"Iowa Labor News," Burlington.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Losing his life companion was a dreadful blow and members of the composing room sympathize deeply with Secretary Leo Michelson in his bereavement.

Work was quite slack over the holidays and subs, it's to be feared, fared but ill. What a difference a few years make! Only two or three Christmases ago practically every extra caught on steadily for weeks previous to the holidays.

This year, as is his custom, G. H. Davie distributed calendars attached to neat tin frames on which his name, address and business are printed. Mr. Davie, a printer, got into the insurance game when times were good.

Rather cheerfully Gorilla Schmidt awaited the new year. Once only he condescended to notice hard times, when he hoped the depression won't experience so big a boom in '33.

Our new apprentice, Slim Clement, heard a group referred to as subordinates so he began calling Harry Crotty, a straw boss, insubordinate.

Pin this in your "believe it or not" scrapbook: Just before Christmas our inimitable Caledonian, Phil Scott resurrected his dress suit, shook out the moth balls and sent it to the cleaner's. The latter found a silver dollar in a pocket, left there when Scotty used the clothes the previous Christmas. And our big-hearted Scotchman thanked 'em when the cleaners returned the buck by special messenger.

A card from C. V. Liggett, ex-"News" op., rhapsodizes about the Christmas menu at the Home. Liggett says he never fared half so well when scratching a living from a Merg keyboard as he has since his arrival at Colorado Springs.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

The chapel was both surprised and delighted to hear of a new arrival in the Forke household Christmas Day. What a gift! The perfectos were passed around by the proud father.

A beautiful Irish linen cloth and twelve matching napkins was the chapel's remembrance to Arthur Linkous and his blushing bride, the former Sidnie Curtis. Here's good luck to both and the chapel's wishes for a pleasant voyage on the sea of matrimony.

The flu bug buzzed around the chapel's members and lit on Marshall White, Ira Stuck and Andy Cuthbertson. All are well now, thank you.

A welcome visitor to the chapel last Friday was John McNeary, former foreman of the "Examiner" composing room, but now of Vancouver. John was vacationing in the bay region, renewing old-time acquaintances.

During the past year, 1932, members of the Typographical Union were benefited to the extent of 6943 working days in this chapel. This amount of work, averaged daily, approximates a composing room crew of 22.5 journeymen. The low average for the year ran twenty-six cards, the high average ran fifty cards.

Thomas J. (Shorty) Davis will soon join the hegira to Sacramento.

### FOR "DESERVING" DEMOCRATS

James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declares that there will be about 150,000 political jobs for deserving Democrats when the Roosevelt administration takes over the government next March. The jobs run all the way from doorkeepers to positions in the cabinet.

## EMPLOYMENT REPORT

Little change occurred in the general industrial employment situation throughout the country during November, according to reports received by the United States Employment Service; however, the increased volume of employment which has obtained during the previous ninety-day period was generally fairly well maintained.

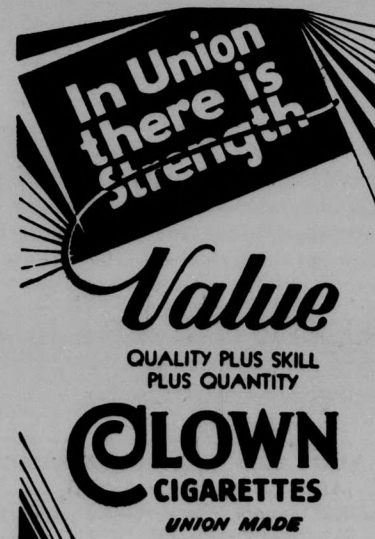
While a large surplus of all classes of labor prevailed throughout the state of California, the harvesting of cotton, sugar beets, walnuts, oranges, grapes and vegetables engaged thousands of workers during the month. Cotton gin and cotton by-products plants and beet-sugar factories operated at capacity with full crews employed.

Production and employment in the majority of industries throughout the San Francisco Bay district remained below normal and a surplus of workers was in evidence among all trades.

The awarding of contracts for the first units of large federal, state and municipal projects is expected to afford employment for many skilled and unskilled workers. The prospect for new construction work was further brightened by the announcement that contracts will soon be awarded for the construction of the \$75,000,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge. Work on a municipal street railway extension in San Francisco will provide employment for about two hundred men for a period of two months. Dredging should start immediately for the construction of the \$35,000,000 Golden Gate bridge. Building permits at a total cost of \$1,800,290, issued in San Francisco, showed a considerable increase over October. Contracts have been awarded of \$5,855,000 for cable, suspenders and accessories, and of \$1,859,854 for anchorages for the Golden Gate bridge.

### WAITERS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual election of officers of Waiters' Union No. 30 was held last Tuesday, January 3 and resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Harvey Lorraine; vice-president, J. D. Kirkpatrick; secretary-treasurer, Hugo Ernst; business agent, George Johnson; trustees, Jack McCarthy, J. Lagarde, Charles Blum; executive board, Cecil Burke, Louis Calderon, Charles Fischer, George March, J. G. Manus, Pete Van Doorn, Fred L. Wood; Local Joint Board, Hugo Ernst, Harvey Lorraine, C. F. Welch; delegates to Labor Council, H. P. Coleman, Hugo Ernst, L. A. Francoeur, Theodore Johnson, John W. King, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Harvey Lorraine, J. G. Manus, Joe Piccini and C. F. Welch.



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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

(Editor's Note.—A note from Mr. Smith explains that he is sending "some mention of the pioneer printer craftsmen of seventy-four years ago" in lieu of his usual interesting budget of Mailer news. "I've always admired those men for their staunch unionism," he says, and continues: "Had I the means to do so I would place of copy of Eureka No. 21's 'Book of Laws' in the hands of all members—your generation especially—of Nos. 21 and 18.")

It appears to be a case of "watchful waiting" along the Mailer battle fronts. Apparently a majority, if not all, are awaiting the outcome of the Mailer appeal case.

From Floyd E. Edwards of Los Angeles Mailers' Union the writer has received a copy of the "Constitution and By-Laws" of Eureka Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco, reorganized September 4, 1859. The printing was done by Frank Eastman of 111 Washington street, and it is a fine specimen of the printer's art of the hand-set days. The membership is given as 118. Officers elected September 4, 1859, were: President, A. D. Jones; first vice-president William C. Taylor; second vice-president, Michael McCarthy; recording secretary, George H. Pettis; financial secretary, Henry Havelock; treasurer, P. J. Thomas; doorkeeper, William Thaw; board of directors, C. T. Wilson, Alex. Crabb, J. L. Williams, William H. Miller. The jurisdiction of the union embraced "the corporate limits of the City and County of San Francisco." "The maintenance of a fair rate of wages, the encouragement of good workmen and the prompt payment of their earnings" were among the objects of this union. Election of officers was held semi-annually, by ballot; no member to be elected to office unless present at such election; regular meetings of the union to be held on the first Sunday of each month; dues payable weekly; and if any member violated his obligation and the laws of the union for a period of three months the chairman "shall immediately call a meeting of the members of the chapel and direct them, in the name of the union, to cease labor until the laws are complied with." The initiation fee for membership was "not less than one dollar." When an office failed to comply with constitution and scale of prices it was the duty of members to cease work "until such time as said office shall signify intention to be governed by regulations of union." Members on strike received \$5 per week, if their necessities required it, or until having obtained employment. No apprentice was allowed to do piece work unless he obtained the scale of prices. Dues of journeymen were 25 cents per week.

Scale of prices, in part: "Work done in the English language, common matter from pica to pearl, shall be paid at rate of 75 cents per 1000 ems; work done in pica, or any larger type, to be counted as pica; compositors required to remain in office unemployed, awaiting orders from the employer, etc., shall be paid at rate of 60 cents per hour, day, and 75 cents per hour, night; foremen, weekly papers, \$36 per week minimum; compositors not to receive less than \$30 per week of six days; ten hours to constitute a day's work; overtime, 75 cents per hour; foremen on six-day papers, \$42 per week, minimum; foremen on seven-day papers, \$50 per week, minimum."

A careful reading of the constitution, laws and

scale of prices of Eureka Typographical Union of the days of 1859 show the printers of yesteryear possessed the true union spirit.

### Number of Jobless Increases Under Mussolini Dictatorship

The number of unemployed workers in Italy totaled 1,038,000 on November 30, according to official figures made public in Rome. At the same time last year the total was 878,000, showing an increase of 160,000.

Premier Mussolini, who prohibits all bona fide organization of the workers and proclaims the identity of interest of those who labor and those who live on rent, interest and dividends, is unable to effect an economic organization for the production and distribution of wealth that will provide jobs and wages for those able and willing to work.

### Danish Workers "Highest Paid," Declares Spokesman for Bosses

The Danish Confederation of Trade Unions has demanded a forty-hour week as a means of reducing unemployment. A spokesman for the employers in the magazine of the Danish Employers' Federation declares the employers will not accept such limitation of working hours, either by law or by collective bargaining, even as a temporary arrangement.

He claims that, although a forty-hour week might here and there be useful in dealing with the unemployment crisis, it would prevent industry from responding promptly and freely to a revival in business. He says Danish workers receive the highest wages of any workers in the world and that their employers therefore can not afford to agree to any arrangements which would add to their labor costs. He advocates wage regulation and rationalization.—International Labor Office.

### "Uncommunal Behavior" Charge Causes Labor College Strike

Commonwealth College, the "labor school" near Mena, Ark., will be able to take ten new students in addition to those already enrolled, according to Charlotte Moskowitz, executive secretary. The winter quarter begins January 2.

A recent "strike" is responsible for the vacancies. Trouble began some time ago when the faculty decided that two students were temperamentally unfit for communal living and voted their suspension. The student discipline committee, representing the student body, agreed that the students were "guilty of uncommunal behavior" but did not think they should be suspended. A majority of the students went on "strike" and virtually took over the school for two days. A minority organized into an "opposition" and demanded the immediate removal of the two who had been suspended.

A local magistrate lectured the "strike" leaders. The suspended students left and about thirty others left with them. Thus Commonwealth has room for approximately ten new students in addition to those who have already enrolled for the winter quarter.

William W. Hansen . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin . . . . . President  
Geo. J. Asmussen . . . . . Secretary

#### UNITED UNDERTAKERS

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New Funeral Home and Chapel  
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#### PHIL BENEDETTI The Florist

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HEmlock 7400  
MArket 9562 San Francisco

## A NEW YEAR THOUGHT

By JOHN J. MANNING

Union Label Trades Department

Practical trades unionists regret there are so many "isms" being introduced into the trade union movement. The entry of each new "ism" dazzles the inexperienced members but meets the avowed disapproval of those who have been taught in the school of practical unionism.

Of course, the unusual, mysterious and spectacular will always attract the attention of those in the movement not wise in the lore of unionism. Shorn of gaudy decorations and many syllabled, awe-inspiring words, these various "isms" would attract no one because of utter lack of practicality.

The American labor movement was founded by clear-thinking men who had practical work to do and who went about this work in a practical, simple manner. The language employed was that of the workers—language that was understood by everyone.

These early trades unionists coined words and phrases that put life and courage into their followers. There were no phrases to confound and confuse and befuddle. No words to make brother members conscious of lack of opportunity to attend higher schools of education. Nothing to bring forth an unhealthy consciousness of inferiority.

One of the phrases they used and stressed was "The Power of Purchase." This is a very simple phrase, readily understood by everyone. There is no mystery about it—no hidden meaning which needs expounding by those desirous of being known as the patrons and teachers of the movement of today.

If labor organizations would close their ears to the siren singing of these various "new thought" vendors who crowd from our rostrums the true teachers of unionism, and would start a campaign teaching what could be done by using the great purchase power of labor, a great stride towards progress would be made.

Purchase power is the most important link in our chain of union labor organizations. Unless union-earned money is spent for the products and services of trades unionists there is no value in organization. There is no time like the present to eliminate trivial "isms" and to start a campaign of co-operation with fellow members by utilizing purchase power. It is the best weapon to insure victory but those wielding it must not be handicapped by unwise unionists who support organized labor's opponents by patronizing non-union concerns when spending union-earned money.

In making resolutions for the new year, practical trades unionists should not forget this one: "Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

Of all virtues, magnanimity is the rarest. There are a hundred persons of merit for one who willingly acknowledges it in another.—Hazlett.

**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
MISSION 1115 10 BUILDINGS 1340 LINS

One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

Inventory clearance of Home Furnishings now in progress. A sweeping store wide clear-away of all odds and ends at prices even lower than former lowered prices.

LIBERAL THRIFT TERMS

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Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.  
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO  
Phone MIssion 5744



## Mayor Advocates Wage Earner in Every Home

In a brief message to the Board of Supervisors early in the week Mayor Rossi stressed some of the problems which must be considered by the city fathers, laying particular emphasis on relief and taxation. A detailed report of the work of the various departments is to be submitted next week, the mayor announced. The message follows, in part:

"San Francisco is confronted with four problems of major importance, on the successful solution of which depends, in large measure, the continued security of our position as the most prosperous city in the United States:

"1. What provision shall be made for continuance of relief measures when the bond moneys voted on August 30 last have been expended?

"2. What means will be adopted to provide for hospitalization and medical care to those who under ordinary circumstances would be able to meet the emergency, but who, due to the worldwide deflation, must be provided for by the municipality?

"3. What means may be adopted to fulfill the necessity of a wage earner in every home?

"4. How may the burden of the taxpayer be lightened without seriously impairing the efficiency of municipal government operations?

"The solution of these four major problems, together with the administration of routine details of city government, will demand every ounce of energy which conscientious city officials can provide.

"If, at the end of 1933, we may truthfully state that each of us has done his full part toward the accomplishment of these purposes, our efforts will not have been in vain."

### LABOR LEADER PASSES

Richard H. Curran, former state industrial commissioner and for many years a prominent Rochester, N. Y., labor leader, died on December 22 of pneumonia. He was 69 years old. At the time of his death he was recording secretary of the Molders' Union and its delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council, in which he had sat since 1888, and of which he was a past president.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Morrison's Cafe, 165 O'Farrell.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

### DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT

The announcement of the death of ex-President Coolidge yesterday came as a sudden shock to the country, as no information as to his physical condition had been made public. An attack of indigestion affecting the heart was given as the cause of death. No medical advice was sought, and he was stricken within a few minutes of his return from his office.

### FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES ONLY

Announcement was made from Washington this week by Senator George Norris of Nebraska that unlimited hearings will be held on the Black bill. The measure provides that interstate commerce shall be closed to all products made in plants employing workers more than thirty hours per week. Enactment of the bill is not at this time regarded as likely, but it is believed hearings will center attention on the thirty-hour week and the need for it in such a manner as to greatly increase the moral prestige of the shorter week as a means of creating employment.

### PILE DRIVERS AWARDED RULING

A ruling on the technical distinction between a "pile driver man" and a "carpenter" in connection with work such as is being done in widening the Yolo causeway, in Yolo County, is announced by State Labor Commissioner T. A. Reardon. The ruling was the result of an extensive investigation of the practical and legal angles to the problem. The opinion holds that sawing off, capping and bracing the piles with sway braces and nine out of sixteen of the stringers is the work of pile driver men.

### Increase in Life Insurance

#### Is Regarded as Hopeful Sign

Sales of life insurance now show the second gain in two months, according to information furnished to the United States Department of Commerce by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

November sales totaled \$671,000,000. October sales were reported as \$670,000,000. September sales were \$640,000,000.

Up to December, 1932, new business shows a loss of 16.1 per cent by comparison with 1931, the association reports.

Employ union men and women by purchasing union-labeled goods.

Efficient Part Time Auditing and Bookkeeping

**MAX A. MULDER**

Public Accountant

Phone EXbrook 7265 318 S. F. LABOR TEMPLE

LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN  
of the International Association of Machinists  
when having work done on your car

**Auto Mechanics' Union**

**JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED**

**\$77.50**

**A Remarkably Well-Built Bed**

for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

**Eastern Outfitting Company**

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

### Revival of Cotton Industry

#### Shown by Government Data

Cotton spinning mills of the United States consumed 504,000 bales of raw cotton during November, or more crude material than in any other month of 1932, the United States Census Bureau announced.

The industry as a whole operated at the equivalent of 96.9 per cent of capacity on a single shift basis, according to the Census Bureau's data.

The cotton mill industry is one of the largest of the nation's manufacturing employers.

The industry has been operating at a higher level than last year since the opening of the current cotton year. The cotton year begins August 1. Consumption of raw cotton thus far in the current cotton year exceeds that of 1931 by a wide margin, although operations dropped substantially during the summer months which closed the preceding crop year.

### IMAGINE HIS EMBARRASSMENT!


William Ransom, president of Plumbers' Union No. 78, Los Angeles, relates the following story as told to him by a panhandler:

"Monday night I was up in Newhall, and about dusk met a prospect on the main drag. When I put the bee on him he informed me that he was the law in that town and that I was making a sad mistake in picking him out. I redoubled my efforts, and told him that as he had a steady job he was in duty bound to donate. He finally parted with a half dollar, and I went on my way and found an empty barn to sleep in for the night. Next morning, going down the street, I saw a woman raking up the leaves in the front yard. I convinced her that I could clean up the yard if she would prepare the breakfast. Fifteen minutes later she called me, saying that her husband hadn't come in yet, but that everything was ready, and we might as well sit down and eat. Half-way through the meal the door opened and the six-footer standing there roared, 'By God, last night you talked me out of the last four bits I owned, and this morning I come home to find you eating my breakfast.' Imagine my embarrassment!"

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Corvi  
**UNION FLORIST**  
Funeral Work and Decorations  
a Specialty  
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET  
Telephone MArket 3285 Near Mission Street

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OF

 **W.L. DOUGLAS**  
Shoes

UNION STORE **FOR MEN** UNION  
NOW IN STOCK SHOES

**R. A. French**

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd



**BANK of AMERICA**

NATIONAL TRUST &amp; SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

—A National Bank: Member of Federal Reserve System

*and* **BANK of AMERICA**

—A California State Bank

**CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1932****RESOURCES**

	Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	Bank of America A California State Bank	COMBINED
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank . . . . .	\$ 33,557,086.80	\$ 1,465,252.29	
Deposits with Other Banks and Bankers . . . . .	30,740,230.26	4,907,017.28	\$ 70,669,586.63
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness . . . .	170,185,616.32	6,717,948.05	
State, County and Municipal Bonds . . . . .	74,221,109.96	8,972,388.61	
Other Bonds and Securities . .	15,845,823.27	4,207,147.77	280,150,033.98
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank .	2,700,000.00	None	2,700,000.00
Loans and Discounts . . . . .	480,675,373.55	27,197,643.01	507,873,016.56
▲Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	41,777,824.04	2,349,996.75	44,127,820.79
Other Real Estate Owned . . .	5,947,135.02	404,756.97	6,351,891.99
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills . .	10,821,234.88	5,500.00	10,826,734.88
Other Resources . . . . .	9,837,913.12	65,290.38	9,903,203.50
<b>Total Resources . . . . .</b>	<b>\$876,309,347.22</b>	<b>\$56,292,941.11</b>	<b>\$932,602,288.33</b>

**LIABILITIES**

Capital . . . . .	\$ 50,000,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00	
Surplus . . . . .	40,000,000.00	1,750,000.00	
Undivided Profits . . . . .	9,890,774.17	697,999.52	
Reserves . . . . .	7,498,114.14	628,948.13	\$114,465,835.96
Circulation . . . . .	45,500,000.00	None	45,500,000.00
Rediscounts and Bills Payable .	11,875,839.49	None	11,875,839.49
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills . . . . .	11,096,808.35	5,500.00	11,102,308.35
Deposits: Commercial . . . .	165,541,932.61	10,737,248.32	
Savings . . . . .	534,905,878.46	38,473,245.14	749,658,304.53†
<b>Total Liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>\$876,309,347.22</b>	<b>\$56,292,941.11</b>	<b>\$932,602,288.33</b>

THIS STATEMENT INCLUDES THE FIGURES OF THE LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE OF BANK OF AMERICA N. T. &amp; S. A.

† This figure represents an increase of \$90,354,000.00 since March 12, 1932.

**▲ 410 BANKING OFFICES  
IN 243 CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES**BANK of AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION... a National Bank... and  
BANK of AMERICA... a California State Bank... are identical in ownership and management.



# TRIBUTE TO DEPARTED

It has always been the custom of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention to hold a memorial service for trade union officials and representatives who have passed away during the year. The list of the departed is read and the delegates pay a silent tribute of respect. The following was the list read at the Cincinnati convention last October:

J. F. Curley, president American Wire Weavers' Protective Association; Max Freund, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union; Howard M. Shine, president Kankakee Federation of Labor; Frank McCarthy, special organizer A. F. of L.; Herman E. Wills, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. P. Ford, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Charles A. Cullen, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Henry F. Hilfers, special organizer, A. F. of L.; Arthur R. Burns, International Molders' Union of North America; Max Zuckerman, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union; James J. McKee, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada; Benjamin Schlesinger, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; John A. Hickey, Commercial Tele-

graphers' Union; James E. Roach, special organizer, A. F. of L.; Miss F. M. Dickman, Metal Polishers' International Union; J. C. Skemp, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Daniel J. Ahern, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; George H. Knell, trustee Union Printers' Home; John T. Mugavin, delegate from National Association of Letter Carriers, 1917-1931; Mark L. Crawford, (1882) secretary of International Typographical Union, (1883) president of International Typographical Union; A. Baroff, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; M. J. Keough, international president International Molders' Union of North America; David J. Davis, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Mrs. Minnie McMahon, business representative United Garment Workers of America on the Pacific Coast; Charles Stalf, Brewery Workers' Union; James LaVeer, president Cooks and Waiters' Union, Springfield, Ill., and district organizer A. F. of L.; J. D. Bowen, general organizer Lathers' International Union; Patrick J. Berrell, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs; James M. O'Connor, Lithographers' International Union; William P. Mansell, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Abe L. Wood, secretary central labor body, Jacksonville, Ill., for thirty-two years, member of Typographical Union.

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it... that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.

 **HALE'S**   
**FOOD SHOP**

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

## Statement of Condition of

# THE ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

DECEMBER 31, 1932

## RESOURCES

Due from Federal Reserve Bank,	
Cash in Vaults and Sight Exchange . . . . .	\$26,805,132.84
United States Government Securities . . . . .	29,123,566.93
State, County and Municipal Bonds and Other Securities . . . . .	30,077,097.28
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank . . . . .	390,000.00
Banking Houses, Safe Deposit Vaults, Fixtures and Other Real Estate Owned . . . . .	5,532,387.24
Due from U. S. Treasurer—5% Redemption Fund . . . . .	505,660.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances . . . . .	6,897,875.34
Other Assets . . . . .	2,252,944.65
Loans and Discounts . . . . .	83,054,030.11
Loans Secured by Real Estate . . . . .	24,676,726.80
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$209,315,421.19</b>

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock . . . . .	\$10,400,000.00
Surplus . . . . .	2,600,000.00
Undivided Profits . . . . .	3,193,639.34
Sundry Reserve Accounts . . . . .	104,400.81
Quarterly Dividend Payable January 2, 1933 . . . . .	208,000.00
Circulation . . . . .	10,028,540.00
Bills Payable—Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco . . . . .	8,500,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances . . . . .	6,939,542.88
Other Liabilities . . . . .	268,933.26
Deposits . . . . .	167,072,364.90
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$209,315,421.19</b>

New Savings Accounts opened and Savings Deposits received on or before January 10, 1933, will earn interest from January 1, 1933.

*We are paying 3½% interest on savings deposits*

# THE ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK COMMERCIAL - SAVINGS - TRUST

1 SANSOME STREET - SAN FRANCISCO

NINE COMPLETE BANKS IN SAN FRANCISCO

(1) 1 Sansome Street (2) 101 Market Street (3) Montgomery and Sacramento Streets (4) Market and Ellis Streets (5) Market and Jones Streets (6) Fillmore and Geary Streets (7) Mission and 16th Streets (8) Geary Street and 20th Avenue (9) 3rd and 20th Streets

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM